

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1885.

TERMS OF THE NEWS AND HERALD.—Tri-weekly edition, four dollars per annum in advance. Weekly edition, two dollars per annum in advance; two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if not paid in advance.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING.—One dollar per inch (solid minimum) for the first insertion, and fifty cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. These rates apply to advertisements of every character, and are payable strictly in advance. Obituaries and notices of deaths, are published free, and are solicited. Liberal terms for contract advertisements.

New Advertisements.

The "Manning Times"—H. L. Darr, Jr.

The Bark "Erkedal"—Jones, Robertson & Co.

Citation—J. R. Boyles, Judge of Probate.

Citation—J. R. Boyles, Judge of Probate.

For Rent—W. L. Timmons.

Local Items.

—We observed more cotton selling here on Wednesday than we have seen for some time. It brought 10.15.

—The petit jurors who have been drawn for the next term of Court may be assured that they will be here something over a week.

—Several parties here still speak of going to the inauguration, but the Exposition does not seem to be so much in favor as formerly.

—Several preliminary examinations have been held by the trial justices here during the last few days, and the list for the General Sessions is gradually increasing.

—The case of assault and battery which resulted in a mistrial before Trial Justice Neil last week was heard again on Monday last, and again the jury failed to agree.

—Two car-loads of Jones & Robertson's Ammoniated Compound on hand, fine for top dressing small grain. Also, one car-load each of Acid and Kainit.

STEWART & CENTER.

—The commercial travelers go and others come; we observe no falling off in numbers, and are led to suspect that the time-honored complaint of a crowded profession may find judgment after while in a new department.

—We understand that Mr. S. R. Randall has succeeded in spotting the negro who sold him the stolen cow. Trial Justice Neil issued a warrant for his arrest, and Deputy Sheriff Milling went for him on Monday. He is said to be about Alston.

—We have a very unique explanation of the "mysterious thing" that has been, according to complaint made, keeping such late hours here, but we are not at liberty to publish it just now. We will do so, however, as soon as we can get the permission of the party who gave us the information.

THE WEATHER.—The weather of late is given to rapid alterations. It will be observed that it goes from one extreme to the other.

BORN THEM.—Some of the farmers are complaining that agricultural laborers are very reluctant this year about resuming work. But we do not suppose that the trouble is at all general. The present tight times would seem, to a gentleman up a tree, by no means favorable to protracted leisure.

QUESTING.—We were informed by a planter a few days ago that there will be an unusually large crop of cotton planted in this county, this year. But he neglected to say how he came by his information, and it is simply our private opinion that he knows no more about it than we do.

THE TEACHERS.—Some of the teachers of this county appear to take just now considerable interest in the Teachers' Association. We are not familiar with the scope of the organization, but it would seem to us that it might be made to contribute in a variety of ways to the advancement of the profession.

EMIGRANTS.—Aside from those who went from town to hear of several young men of this county who have gone to Florida. They must have neglected to read Colonel McClure's letter, for all men have a sort of attachment, not to say reverence, for the place where "so little labor will produce so much." We venture to suspect that it is the very spot the boys are looking for.

A LITTLE FIRE AT CHESTER.—Capt. L. N. Withers, of this place, spent Tuesday night in Chester, and informs us that he was awakened about 2 a. m. by the alarm of fire. Hearing it said that it was in the hotel, he decided to leave the building at once, if not sooner; but on coming out he found that it was another hotel (the Cotton Exchange) which was referred to. The fire was extinguished before any very serious damage was sustained.

SUGGESTIVE.—The unwarrantable arrest of our worthy Representative, Mr. S. R. Rutland, in the city of Columbia a few days ago, raises the question of the expediency of an Act of the Legislature making all municipal corporations in this State liable to civil action. Much may no doubt be said on both sides of the question, but an irresponsible agent and an irresponsible principal certainly make up an objectionable couple to run at large.

TAKE NOTICE.—We were accosted by no less than seven men on Friday who wished to borrow money, and we therefore take this occasion to say that the Legislature having passed an Act against the carrying of concealed deadly weapons, we desire to show all due respect to the law of the land; but the thing must stop or a terrible example will be made of somebody. The fact is we have ourselves been endeavoring unsuccessfully to obtain a small loan for the last fifteen days.

HOPES FOR THE INVALIDS.—A sudden outbreak of music broke in upon the quietude of the town at about 1 p. m. on last Monday. The familiar combination was at once recognized, and

many looked out with the expectation of seeing the "doctor" perched upon some elevation looking as usual north-east and southwest in one and the same indivisible moment. But it turned out to be another team. We suppose, however, that he will be along later.

SAVE THE CHILDREN HARMLESS.

We are informed by the Board of Examiners that an overwhelming majority of the recent applicants for admission to practice in the schools of this county will fail to pass. Our sympathies are always with the unfortunate, and we regret that disappointment should fall anywhere, but it is certain that boards of examiners are in adopting a policy of vigorous action; only thus can they vindicate their right to exist. Competition will run high enough in this field when all the competitors are competent.

SIMPLIFICATION.—A gentleman from the country complaining to us a few days ago in his own way of the inevitable complications of our jurisprudence, insisted that the laws must be simplified. It reminds us of what we heard a voter say during the canvass of the last primary election, namely, that he would vote for no man who wouldn't pledge himself to work for the passage of one simple law that everybody could understand, and he suggested that a bill providing that every man should do right and pay his debts would meet the requirements of the case.

REFORM.—A young man of town, who takes great interest in the spelling reform, asks us what would be the probable outcome of a truly *fonetic* letter to one's sweetheart? But after giving the matter mature consideration, we must decline to hazard an opinion. He must submit the thing to somebody else. We would rather tackle a problem involving incommensurable ratios. In fact, about forty-three unknown quantities enter into the question anyhow. We will venture to say, however, that in all cases where there is any desire to continue the correspondence, it were well to keep to theory, avoiding even the slightest approach to experiment.

HYPERCRITICAL.—"The first comment," said a gentleman to us a few days ago, "to be made on the efforts of a single man to procure the passage of a divorce law is too obvious to require mention." But it seems to us as much may be also said of the endeavor in this direction of the man who is not single. If the insinuation means that the one would thus appear to be preparing to go into the state of matrimony, it would with as much reason seem that the other under similar circumstances were making ready to go out. And so if the point be well taken no man can advocate a measure of this kind without being liable to adverse (?) criticism. However, appearances at present.

QUACKS.—"It would seem that the wide-spread progress of general intelligence which characterizes modern times should have eliminated quacks and quackery. There is a scriptural declaration somewhere to the effect that the "poor will always be with us." And it appears that the writer might as well have put in quacks, too. At all events, we still have quacks of every degree of absurdity; as, for instance, the long-haired caricatures who, with their negro minstrels, lead forth on our street corners a few days ago. There was something both contemptible and disgusting in the eccentricities of these drones. It is said that they were selling worm medicine. We will dismiss them with the observation that from their looks one would think they had better betaking themselves.

WILKES VS. WATKINS.—The gentleman of the bar of this State take very different views of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Wilkes vs. Watkins. Some of them fully persuaded that it will not "make for righteousness," and it is owing to this, perhaps, that apprehension is kept alive in commercial circles. Knowing that his opinion is always of especial interest where lawyers differ, we called on Friday at the office of Colonel Rion. He was busy, but courteously laid aside his pen long enough to say that he liked the decision very much; that it is a very good one, and will effect good. "But," he continued, "I regard it as an amendment of the Act by the Supreme Court, very much improving the original Act of the Legislature." "The fact is," he said by way of explanation, "in my opinion the very best law we have is that made by the bench."

CRIMINALS.—Fairfield is not generally behind her sister counties in the number of her law-breakers. The rule heretofore has been that at each term of the Court of Sessions this class were important not alone numerically, but from the point of view of the charges that were preferred against them. The indications are at present, however, that at the Court soon to convene we will have but comparatively few criminals, and against these it is said the charges will be insignificant, with perhaps one or two exceptions. At York, we are informed, there are eight parties charged with murder, awaiting trial; and it is said that there are three or four under like charges at Lancaster. While, therefore, we may have cause to congratulate ourselves here, looking at the sixth circuit as a whole, there is little reason for believing that crime is on the decrease.

EDUCATION.—We have before us the sixteenth annual report of the State Superintendent of Education. The volume contains much valuable information with regard to educational matters, and while we may infer from it that the public schools are not what they might be in some counties of the State, still an examination of the document with reference to similar reports of former years shows that we have an organized system of public instruction of increasing efficiency. What is

most needed now is a more comprehensive appropriation. The salaries of teachers must be raised to that degree which will induce men of education to undertake teaching as a profession; and the schools must be kept open ten months in the year. South Carolina, and indeed we think all of the Southern States, are behind in the matter of public education. The restless talents, the inventive ingenuity of the Yankee which has enriched his home with the luxuries of wealth, may be traced in a great measure to the efficiency of the common public schools of his country. Without these, we may add, colleges and universities are reared in vain, for it is only genius that triumphs over the difficulties which arise from a want of thorough training in early years.

ITEMS FROM WHITE OAK.

—Farmers say the oats crop in this vicinity has been badly injured by the cold weather.

—The Academy at this place has all the paraphernalia of a successful and progressive school—desks, blackboards, rostrum, bell, clock, etc. Numerically the school is in a flourishing condition. Thirty-seven pupils are enrolled at present.

—The firm of J. M. Galloway & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Galloway finding the duties of his vocation (farming) and of his avocation (merchandising) too onerous, withdrew from the store and will devote his entire time hereafter to agricultural pursuits. Mr. W. L. Timmons takes his place in the store. The firm now goes under the name of John Vinson & Co.

—There has been some immigration to and some emigration from our village recently. Mr. W. L. Wooten, the section-master on this division of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, has moved into a new house near the depot. Mr. W. L. Timmons and family, formerly of Wintboro, are now citizens of this place, and are living temporarily in the Brice house. Mr. E. E. Yongue and family left on the 8th inst. for Reddick, Marion county, Florida. Twelve negro men have gone from this immediate neighborhood to Florida in the last six weeks. Three of them have returned and they say the others would be glad to get back if they had the money.

—The White Oak Literary Society has been in successful operation for nearly a year. Old and young, male and female, attend, and take a lively interest and active part in the proceedings. A meeting is held every Friday night in the Academy, and four members read extracts of their own selection, in length. The readers are not without criticism on their pronunciation, manner of reading, etc., by a committee appointed for that purpose. In addition to this, the president appoints a member to deliver an original or selected address before the Society on the third Friday night of each month. The members have improved remarkably, both socially and intellectually, and your correspondent would suggest that the other little towns in Fairfield county follow White Oak's example and organize reading clubs.

PHOTO.

To the Ladies of Little River and Concord Churches.

Dear friends, forgive that I should thus intrude upon your time. Your generous gifts, and from them I should like to say, your cheerful and ungrudging contributions to the cause of the poor, have been a great help to me. I am sure that you will all agree that the "poor will always be with us." And it appears that the writer might as well have put in quacks, too. At all events, we still have quacks of every degree of absurdity; as, for instance, the long-haired caricatures who, with their negro minstrels, lead forth on our street corners a few days ago. There was something both contemptible and disgusting in the eccentricities of these drones. It is said that they were selling worm medicine. We will dismiss them with the observation that from their looks one would think they had better betaking themselves.

A HARD LAW.—Innocent persons are frequently thrown into prison; in many instances upon groundless charges. To all such the law affords the remedy which is known as the writ of *habeas corpus*. By this means the accused may be carried before an officer of the law and have the cause of his detention made the subject of inquiry. And if he be not absolutely discharged, the accused will in all cases except in murder "when the proof is positive or the presumption great" be allowed to go on bail. But it sometimes happens that a man is so poor and friendless that he cannot give bail. And this is just the point which we wish to discuss. There is now in the jail here an old gray-headed negro who has been "standing behind the bars," since September. We are told also that he has a family at large in a suffering condition. He has been tireless in his efforts to be released, but the obstacles which we have already adverted to have proved in his case insurmountable. His poverty is his misfortune. Now the worst of this is that the offense charged in the warrant of commitment is absolutely unsupported by the evidence. He never should have been imprisoned. Such occurrences are too frequent, and they call for the severest public animadversion. The officer who is incapable, from ignorance, of performing the duties of his office should step down and out, and if he don't step on his own motion, he should be made to step.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for February is one of the most interesting numbers of this attractive magazine ever issued. Its articles are brilliant and timely, and cover a range of subjects which cannot fail to attract the attention of every one. The opening article is an exceedingly valuable one, on "Fredericksburg the Home of Washington's Boyhood and the Burial-place of his Mother," and accompanying it are several appropriate illustrations. "Anecdotes of American Lawyers" is a gossip and interesting contribution, fluently illustrated; and Professor Charles A. Joy's article on "Gaunsey, Alderney and Sark" will be prized no less for its interesting descriptions than for its beautiful and characteristic pictures. Mr. M. Seymour contributes a well-written article "From Bismarck to Benton," with nine illustrations; and Oscar W. Riggs writes on "King Cotton at New York," with five illustrations. The volume is a gem, and one of the best of the kind ever published. It is a gem, and one of the best of the kind ever published. It is a gem, and one of the best of the kind ever published.

AYER'S PILLS cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

LIVING ON THE MOON.

A Chat with the Telescope Man—Familiarities of People Who Take a Peep.

"There ain't much in this hunkky weather for us," said the telescope man on the common to a Boston Globe reporter. "I've been out on a look-out to get a clear sky for a bit, but the whul o' Cambridge couldn't un'arth the sun to-day, I'll bet."

"Why do you come out such weather?" asked the reporter.

"Waal, it's like this: If people don't see me they begin to think I've immigrated, an' ye can't tell 'em that. Besides, don't seem as how I'm alive if I ain't out on my port o' weather."

"Do you have regular customers?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, bless yer heart; yes; big uns an' little uns, young an' old. It's them I'm thinkin' 'bout, rain or shine. I want 'em to see I'm round if the sun ain't."

"What can be seen in the day, now?"

"Venus is no good now; she's got too far away from the 'arth. You can catch a glimpse of her, but it ain't worth the money, so I rely on the moon. She's a good sight, an' I'll show her to you, late, day or night. There ain't been a square look at her since she come in, the weather's been so bad. Venus was good while she lasted, but she's been shidin' away some time, an' p'ints soon she'll be clean out o' sight. 'Long 'bout April she'll be in 'g'ible again."

"Do you find the moon quite enough to work on?" asked the reporter, with what was thought an effort to be funny.

"I can make a good square livin' on the moon," the astronomer replied, in dead earnest. "If you'll give her a clear sky, 'not ten people out of every hundred knows that you can see the moon in the heart of a deep fog. I'll show you through this instrument. I believe I'm lyin' when I tell 'em they're 'lookin' at the moon. Country folks know more 'bout the moon than city folks, an' I frequently have 'em tell me they can see the moon in a fog. 'What are the sights at night?' 'Saturn and his rings just now. He ain't out till 'long 'bout half-past ten o'clock. Ten o'clock's only about the shank of the evening here, anyhow. People goin' home from the factory like watch looms, an' the ladies, bless 'em! Jupiter an' his moons won't be out again till four years from now."

He was asked if his portable observatory was a success.

"Waal, I makes it a profession," he replied. "You can judge from that. This instrument cost \$1,100, an' I'm havin' a larger glass made to Cambridgeport. It'll be done in December. I'm a teacher, an' I'm the best-paid in the country for it. There ain't half the 'tention paid to astronomy there should be. 'Not ten out of a hundred knows what the moon is, an' the other half don't know whether it's Saturn's got rings an' Jupiter moons, an' half o' 'em put the rings on Jupiter. Every public school ought to be armed with an instrument like this. The old man, emphatically, 'Teach astronomy without havin' a telescope right at to prove what they say. They ought to be made to know the heavenly bodies just like geography. What Boston ought to do is to put an instrument like this in every school, an' make 'em pay a man to tend it an' make it free to everybody."

"Wouldn't that interfere some with your business?"

"I'm willin' to make the sacrifice any day for good of science," and the wise man folded up his observatory, stuck his hand through it, and walked off.

A Call on the Family of Lieut. Greely.

A pleasant call on Lieut. Greely and family at the house of a relative has brought the darkness of an autumn storm. The gentleman, so famous, was sitting as restfully at a window overlooking Summer street as if his eyes had never been darkened by the polar light. Lieut. Greely's "Honoraria" is a light whom the explorer named his new glacier in Grinnell Land, is a lady of tall and graceful mien, with black eyes and raven hair. Her voice is musical and low, as is that of her husband. They are in an ideal way on the shores of the high latitudes. Their little home, Antioch and Adola, adorn this home picture of the reunited family. His explanation of the spiral motion of the "midnight sun" solved a problem that the artist had not solved. Not the artist had not solved a problem that the artist had not solved. Not the artist had not solved a problem that the artist had not solved.

IN MEMORIAM.

The relentless hand of Death has spread a pall of deepest gloom over the happy home of loving hearts at Sea Side. Dr. W. T. MAYO is no more! Born November 26, 1816, he died January 5, 1885, in the midst of loved ones, where he received all attention that love and affection in the intensity of their devotion could happily bestow; yet without avail. He lived not in vain. After a long and useful life spent in the practice and incultation of those higher virtues that adorn the human character, like corn ripe for the harvest, he was gathered for a full fruition of eternal joys in Heaven, for he left us not comfortless, for he gave the assurance of his willingness to die. He left an only daughter, an only brother and a host of relatives and friends, who sadly lament his death, for in all the relations of life in which he was called to act, he left an example worthy of imitation. His home was emphatically the centre of his family, for love abided there—modest and retiring in his disposition, he sought not many acquaintances beyond, but the friendships formed were durable and lasting, being founded on solid worth, he was enabled to live at peace with all mankind, and died blessed by all that knew him. The refining influence of that holy and sacred love that made his home a Paradise on earth, so intensified the feelings of his heart as to extend it to the poor and needy, and gave him an enlarged benevolence that embraced all the virtuous and the good, who received his prompt attention in their hour of need. Thus all can adopt the sentiment of the poet and say—

"Green was the turf above thee,
Friend of our better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise;
Tears fell when thou wert dying,
From eyes unused to weep,
And long where thou art lying
Shall tread the cold turf steep."

Yellow Bluff, Fla. BROTHER.

—Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

VIEWING AN ICEBERG.

At 12 o'clock we went below, and had just got through dinner when the cook put his head down through the scuttle and told us to come on deck and see the finest sight we had ever seen.

"What is it?" asked the first man who went up. "On the larboard bow!" And there lay floating in the ocean, several miles off, an immense, irregular mass, its top and points covered with snow, and its center a deep indigo color. This was an iceberg, one of the largest size, as one of our men said, who had been in the Northern Ocean. As far as the eye could reach the sea in every direction was of a deep blue color, the waves running high and fresh and sparkling in the light; and in the midst lay this immense mountain island, its cavities and valleys thrown into deep shade, and its points and pinnacles glittering in the sun. All hands were soon on deck looking at it, and in various ways its beauty and grandeur, but no description can give any idea of the strangeness, splendor and real sublimity of the sight. Its great size, for it must have been from two to three miles in circumference and five or six in height, its slow motion, as its base rose and sank in the water, and its high points nodded against the clouds, the dashing of the waves upon it, which breaking high and white, covered its base with a white crest; the thundering sound of the cracking of the mass, and the breaking and tumbling down of huge pieces, together with its nearness of approach, which added a slight element of fear, all combined to give it a charm, and true sublimity. The main body of the mass was, as I have said, of an indigo color; its base was crusted with frozen foam, and, as it grew thin and transparent toward the edges and ends, it faded into the sea, and blue to the whiteness of snow. It seemed to be drifting slowly toward the north, so that we kept away and avoided it. It was in sight all the afternoon; and, as we got to leeward of it the wind died away, so that we lay in the lee of the iceberg for the rest of the night. Unfortunately, there was no moon, but it was a clear night, and we could plainly mark the long, regular heaving of the stupendous mass as its edges moved slowly against the stars.

As the iceberg drifted into the sea, the sound of the breaking of the ice was heard, which sounded as though they must have run through the whole length of the iceberg, and several pieces fell down with a thundering crash, and the water was splashed up in great clouds, and strong breezes sprung up, and at daylight it was out of sight—New York Graphic.

Caspian Petroleum.

Of the relative merits of Pennsylvania and Caspian oil, it may be said generally that the former yields on an average seventy per cent. of kerosene, with a large residuum of lubricating oil. The latter yields only from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of kerosene, and from twenty to thirty per cent. of lubricating oil. But here Nature seems to adapt her gifts to the need of the recipients, since the American oil flows in the heart of the forests, and the Caspian oil is pumped out of the earth by machinery. As regards quantity, in the year 1872 only 212,000 barrels were saved from the waste at the Caspian wells. In 1881 the amount rescued was 4,000,000 barrels, equal to the amount produced in the year America produced 1,450,000 gallons. Commenting on these figures, Ludwig Nobel says that the same amount could annually be produced at Baku without the slightest difficulty, but that at present it would be used to do so, owing to difficulties of cheap transport. As it is, great stores lie waste for lack of purchasers, and the amount wasted is fully equal to that which is exported.

As regards price, which in America has varied from tenpence to one penny per gallon, it has at Baku fluctuated from one shilling and eightpence to one penny. In like manner, the barrel of forty gallons of crude petroleum, which in the days of monopoly sold at Baku for eight shillings, has lately sold at fourpence, and by the latest assessments has been further reduced to threepence halfpenny per ton on the spot! This is due to the enormous increase in the supply. Thus, last November a steamer going to New York, which for the first time has been loaded with a fair amount of oil, suddenly commenced to play, and thenceforth threw up a daily average of five hundred tons!

The supply is apparently altogether inexhaustible, and already twelve or fifteen small steamships in this region have been proved to be oiliferous, and of this vast surface only six miles are as yet being developed. The oil-bearing stratum is found to extend beneath the Caspian Sea, and it crops up in Tiberius, a true oil of oil, which literally streams into the sea from hills and cliffs which are entirely formed of oozes—in other words, of crude paraffine.—From "The Oil-Supply of the World," in Popular Science Monthly for December.

Fort Donelson Ready for Battle.

From General Lew Wallace's account of the battle of Fort Donelson, in the December Century, we quote the following: "The 6th of February, 1862, dawned darkly after a thunder-storm. Paining the parapets of the work on the left, the inlet formed by the junction of Hickman's Creek and the Cumberland River, a sentinel, in the serviceable butternut jeans uniform of the Confederate army of the West, might that day have surveyed Fort Donelson as ready for battle. In the left wall, a little way afterwards done to it. There were the two water batteries sunk in the northern face of the bluff, about thirty feet above the river; in the lower battery nine thirty-two pounder guns and one ten-inch Columbiad, bored and rifled as a thirty-two pounder, and two thirty-two pounder carronades. These guns lay between the embrasures, in snug revetment of sand in hollows, flanked right and left by stout traverses. The satisfaction of the sentry could have been nowhere diminished at seeing the backwater lying deep in the creek; a more perfect ditch against assault could not have been devised. The structure, it has been said, was of a profile, and admirably adapted to the ridge it crowned. Around it, on the landward side, ran the rifle-pits, a continuous but irregular line of logs, covered with sawdust, and the Cumberland Creek they extended far around to the little run just outside the town on the south. If the sentry thought the pits looked shallow, he was soled to see that they followed the coping of the ascent, seventy or eighty feet in height, up which a foe must charge, and that where they were weakest, they were strengthened by trees felled outwardly in front of them, so that the interlacing limbs and branches seemed impassable by men under fire. At points where the works on the inner slopes of the hills, defended thus from view of an enemy as well as from his shot, lay the huts and log-houses of the garrison. Here and there groups of later comers, shivering in their wet blankets, were visible in a bivouac so cheerless that morning, rolling in the whole scene, knew the only rollicking picnic days of the war were over."

THE MANNING TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY

H. L. DARR, JR.,

—AT—

MANNING, S. C.

Only \$5.00 per annum in advance. Cheap advertising medium.

THE BARK "ERKEDAL."

FROM Hamburg has just arrived at Charleston with

501 TONS KAINIT

FOR

THE DOMESTIC FERTILIZING CO.

OF

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

and is now discharging at the S. C. R. R. wharf.

Bottom prices and goods guaranteed.

JONES, ROBERTSON & CO.,

General Agents, Columbia, S. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

By J. R. BOYLES, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, W. H. KERR hath made suit to me to grant him letters of administration of the estate and effects of W. H. Robinson, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said W. H. Robinson, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Fairfield Court House, S. C., on the 5th day of March next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 23rd day of January, Anno Domini 1885. Published on the 24th day of January, 1885, in THE NEWS AND HERALD. J. R. BOYLES, Judge of Probate.

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FOR SALE! FOR SALE!!

Will be sold on Wednesday, 28th January, at the late residence of R. A. Herron, the following personal property:

Seven good Mules, one extra fine Mare, several head cattle, one Six-horse power Traction Engine in perfect order, one Six-horse power Ames Engine on skids, one Rockaway and one Sulky, two two-horse wagons, one three-horse wagon. Also a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms Cash, or approved paper October 1, 1885. J. W. J. HERRON, Auctioneer.

DELINQUENT LAND SALE.

R. K. Lumpkin, Gladden's Grove Township, 120 acres; taxes 1882 and 1883. R. K. Lumpkin, Waters Township, 283 acres; taxes 1882 and 1883. Ann Rush, Bear Creek Township, 100 acres.

Nancy McQuarters, Ridgeway Township, 190 acres. John Agnew, Horeb Township, 97 acres. S. Kirk McDonald, Mt. Zion Township, 1 Lot and a Building. Aaron Richardson, Mt. Zion Township, 1 Lot.

Notice is hereby given that the whole of the several parcels of land, heretofore and Real Estate described in the preceding list, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and assessments charged thereon, and before the Treasurer of Fairfield County, South Carolina, at his office in said county, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1885, and before the day of that time, and such sale will be continued from day to day, until all of said parcels, lots and shares of Real Estate shall be sold or offered for sale.</